

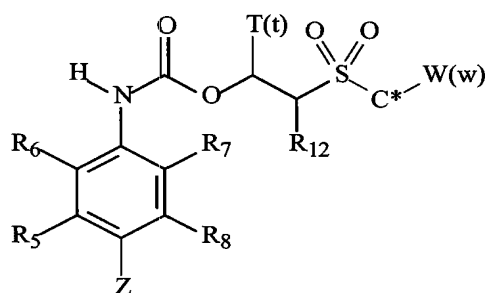
**The Claims:**

This listing will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1.-32. (Canceled)

33. (Previously Presented) A compound useful in an imaging element represented by the following structure:



wherein:

w is 1 or 2;

t is 0, 1 or 2;

Z is OH or NR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>, where R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are independently hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group or R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are connected to form a ring;

R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, and R<sub>8</sub> are independently hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, amino, alkoxy, carbonamido, sulfonamido, alkylsulfonamido or alkyl, or R<sub>5</sub> can connect with R<sub>3</sub> or R<sub>6</sub> and/or R<sub>8</sub> can connect to R<sub>2</sub> or R<sub>7</sub> to form a ring;

T is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, cycloalkyl group, aryl, or heterocyclic group, an inorganic monovalent electron withdrawing group, or an inorganic divalent electron withdrawing group capped with at least one organic group; or T is joined with W, C\* or R<sub>12</sub> to form a ring; when T is an aryl group, it can also combine with W, C\* or R<sub>12</sub> to form a ring;

$R_{12}$  is hydrogen, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or heterocyclic group;

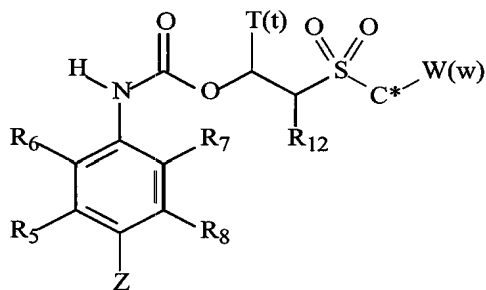
$C^*$  is a tetrahedral carbon; and

$W$  is a monovalent electron withdrawing group, a divalent electron withdrawing group, an aryl group substituted with one to seven electron withdrawing groups, or a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic group; when  $W$  is a divalent electron withdrawing group, an aryl group, or a heteroaromatic group, it can combine with  $C^*$ ,  $R_{12}$ , or  $T$  to form a ring; when  $w$  is 2, the two  $W$  groups can form a ring; and  $C^*$  may be attached to one or two hydrogen atoms or to one hydrogen atom and one substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group that is not an electron withdrawing group or an aryl group that is not substituted with an electron-withdrawing group;

wherein a single blocked developing group is present.

34. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 33 wherein when  $W$  is a divalent electron withdrawing group, it is selected from the group consisting of  $-SO_2R_{13}$ ,  $-OSO_2R_{13}$ ,  $-NR_{13}(SO_2R_{14})$ ,  $-CO_2R_{13}$ ,  $-COR_{13}$ ,  $-NR_{13}(COR_{14})$ , wherein  $R_{13}$  and  $R_{14}$  are independently substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms

35. (Previously Presented) A compound useful in an imaging element represented by the following structure:



wherein:

w is 1 or 2;

t is 0, 1 or 2;

Z is OH or  $\text{NR}_2\text{R}_3$ , where  $\text{R}_2$  and  $\text{R}_3$  are independently hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group or  $\text{R}_2$  and  $\text{R}_3$  are connected to form a ring;

$\text{R}_5$ ,  $\text{R}_6$ ,  $\text{R}_7$ , and  $\text{R}_8$  are independently hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, amino, alkoxy, carbonamido, sulfonamido, alkylsulfonamido or alkyl, or  $\text{R}_5$  can connect with  $\text{R}_3$  or  $\text{R}_6$  and/or  $\text{R}_8$  can connect to  $\text{R}_2$  or  $\text{R}_7$  to form a ring;

T is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, cycloalkyl group, aryl, or heterocyclic group, an inorganic monovalent electron withdrawing group, or an inorganic divalent electron withdrawing group capped with at least one organic group; or T is joined with W,  $\text{C}^*$  or  $\text{R}_{12}$  to form a ring; when T is an aryl group, it can also combine with W,  $\text{C}^*$  or  $\text{R}_{12}$  to form a ring;

$\text{R}_{12}$  is hydrogen, or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or heterocyclic group;

$\text{C}^*$  is a tetrahedral carbon; and

W is a monovalent electron withdrawing group, a divalent electron withdrawing group, an aryl group substituted with one to seven electron withdrawing groups, or a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic group; when W is a divalent electron withdrawing group, an aryl group, or a heteroaromatic group, it can combine with  $\text{C}^*$ ,  $\text{R}_{12}$ , or T to form a ring; when w is 2, the two W groups can form a ring; and  $\text{C}^*$  may be attached to one or two hydrogen atoms or to one hydrogen atom and one substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group that is not an electron withdrawing group or an aryl group that is not substituted with an electron-withdrawing group;

wherein when W is a divalent electron withdrawing group, it is selected from the group consisting of  $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}_{13}$ ,  $-\text{OSO}_2\text{R}_{13}$ ,  $-\text{NR}_{13}(\text{SO}_2\text{R}_{14})$ ,  $-\text{CO}_2\text{R}_{13}$ ,  $-\text{COR}_{13}$ ,  $-\text{NR}_{13}(\text{COR}_{14})$ , wherein  $\text{R}_{13}$  and  $\text{R}_{14}$  are independently substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

36. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 35 wherein W is a monovalent electron withdrawing group selected from the group consisting of halogen, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CN, and a halogenated alkyl group.

37. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 35 wherein W is an aryl group or an aryl group substituted with one to seven electron withdrawing groups.

38. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 35 wherein W is a substituted or unsubstituted heteroaromatic group.